The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The Spring "openings"—What they were—Accounts—Various Opinions—New Styles in Shawls, Dresses, Sleeves, Parasols, etc., etc., etc.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March, 1860.

With the time every year when women will be born two feet to the east and west of their own, flee to inside their own natural, normal, the compelling pressure to any given direction from friends or society? It must, but certainly not in this generation.

It is strange, but not more willing to give women everything but freedom, they will make high gentlemen of them, according to custom, or queens of society, and they will not allow a man to be free woman in external life.

There is a great charm about your American women, and our Italian gentlemen are among the oldest residents, "for their ease and regularity of manner, you have got woman in her proper place here, you have made her queen."

"In a certain sense you," remarked the lady whom he addressed, "and in another sense, no. The queening of nature is expressed in giving our women of society an income to receive all and give nothing. Observe that nothing is more common than for a man to be ruined by the extravagance of his wife and daughters. His son has recently married, her husband is very good—that, he would not do but not enough hands for the world, and he is not content with the income of his father, but must have part of this income. In society, and at home, he is apparently her slave, and one hears of his ready attention to her every action. But she is dependent upon him for everything, and he is dependent upon her for appearances and amusement—some from him, and for these she must, in the nature of things, act herself, to and by, when the time is merged in the interest of the world, and the world's interest in the man, and the man's interest in the world, to the utmost possible degree, in the case of a man of sense, and the woman's interest in the world is a mere trifle, and that is gratification of vanity.

"I am speaking of the fashionable men and women in the abstract, and not of individuals. Of course, there are many exceptions to the rule, but I am speaking of the rule, which is the result of the system. Women are queens of society, and men are nothing. Observe that the women of society are not the wives of the men of society, and that the wives of the men of society are not the women of society. This is not according to nature, but it is the result of the system. Women of society are dependent upon men of society for their position in society, and men of society are dependent upon women of society for their position in society. Women of society are dependent upon men of society for their income

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CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

Reflecting men are evincing a deep interest in the developments of the course of Senators and Representatives on the Executive offices left between the demands of those members of Congress who aim to control the appointments in their own districts, and the enforcement of the Tenure-of-office act by the Senate, the Presidential term are to become something less than the executive head of the nation. We can afford to discuss this question dispassionately and without prejudice, guided solely by a desire to promote the public interest. However this question is decided, we, in common with the men, have no personal interests at stake, further than those affected by the Government.

The nomination of Gen. Grant was not the result of a temporary excitement, but rather the result of mature deliberation. It was the act of the people, whose faith in his firmness, honesty and integrity, was manifested, not in extravagant displays of adulation, but through the strong undercurrent of their conviction. Gen. Grant has not changed in my respect. He is the same to-day, and is viewed with the same feelings by the mass as greeted his nomination. It is evident, however, that the Senate and Congressmen do not accept the verdict of the people, and in their guide in dealing with the President. The law discussion or attempt not built to check a dangerous man, in its practical operations, has revealed such virtues as to find earnest advocates in the Senate. These advocates evince a determination to retain the law, although admitted that it was accepted as an extraordinary measure devised to meet an extraordinary crisis. This fact alone is not in itself a sufficient argument for the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, but takes in connection with the circumstances which secured, and contributed most to General Grant's election, must be accepted as a strong argument. The practical operation of the law seems of the most harmless kind. Under its provisions the Executive is left free to discharge the duties of his office, and is only required to obtain the consent of the Senate to the removal of officers appointed by the consent of that body. The Constitution can have but one interpretation upon this point—"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," etc. In the early history of the country there were but three officers on the part of the Senate to confirm the President's nominations until General Jackson was elected. The charge of incompetency and favoritism was raised against one of Jackson's appointments for a prominent position, the nominee was rejected and after passing through the shrewdness of the President occupied the post nominally, but in this instance the entire Senate opposed the nomination. In every instance where the Senate refused to confirm the nomination before not subsequent to the appointment by the administration, it simply acted on the name sent to them. They did not demand the right to recommend appointments. Neither did they advise the Executive except through courtesy. No consultations were *forced* upon the Executive; in a word, he was free to make his choice and always sure of the co-operation of the Senate. So much for the former relations between the Senate and the Executive.

The duties of Congressmen were confined strictly to devising and remodelling laws. Their duties were strictly legislative. Now, however, Congressmen seem desirous to emulate the Senate in their inroads upon the prerogatives of the Executive. They, too, evince an inclination to interfere with the appointing power. The practical operation of the theory announced by Representatives will, in effect, deprive the Executive of the power which is essential in an Executive. It is one thing to advise the President concerning matters and persons of which he knows comparatively little, and another thing to assume that the same power which makes the laws must also see that they are enforced. That is properly the business of the Executives, and is in the oath he takes in entering on his high office. Any attempt, therefore, to abridge his prerogatives in making appointments is necessarily in conflict with [illegible] and another thing to assume that the same power which makes the laws must also see that they are enforced. That is properly the business of the Executives, and is in the oath he takes in entering on his high office. Any attempt, therefore, to abridge his prerogatives in making appointments is necessarily in conflict with [illegible] until he shows that he is unworthy of so much confidence, the country desires to see the President left free to administer the government and fill the offices without dictation or any other restraints than were placed upon the early Presidents.

ARMOR FOR THE RED SEA.

An exchange, discussing the proposition of the Quakers to take charge of our Indian affairs, says in it a bad precedent. It objects to the appointment of Quakers as Quakers, to the management of Indian affairs, and finds that other denominations have "converted more Indians to Christianity" than they, and said less about it. We are utterly unable to see any grounds for the opposition that the Quakers desire to convert the red men. It is not merely a missionary enterprise that is contemplated. The men who have offered to assume the responsibilities of a difficult and comparatively thankless task, know very well what the Indians most require is fair dealing. They "converse" slowly. The gentleman at the head of the movement possess rare intelligence, firmness, and broad views. They will not attempt stuff, nor accept any compromise for their services. Considering Christians themselves, they propose, first, to disclose the Indians of the impression that Christianity is a cloak for all manner of deception and fraud. Those whom the Indians have dealt with, instead of setting them an example of honesty, sobriety and chastity, have generally gained a system of plunder and the most unfeeling roguery. The Christianity displayed by the Indian Agents in their dealings with the red men exposes the scourge Indian in disregarding the sacredness of the mere mention of the "white man's religion."

When Penn bargained with the Indians he drove a hard bargain, but he performed his part of the contract to the letter. He strove to elevate them, and never abused their confidence. Now the scarcity of game, and the abject condition of the red men, who are more or less dependent upon the whites, demand that no unfair advantage be taken in dealing with them. What Penn might have done without inflicting injury upon the Indians, or without committing a grievous and perpetual error. The heartless Indian trader's cheerfulness never interferes with his opportunity to wrench the last dollar from the white parent in the power to the agent.

Merely as an experiment, we would like to see what honest dealing would do for the Indians. We do not place the Quakers above all other denominations, except in the matter of consistency. If any other sect can furnish equally competent men, and men who will adhere to almost their own pecuniary interests in devoting them-selves to the task of reforming the abuses in our Indian affairs, no one will accord their efforts more earnestly than we will. But they must remember that it is the question of fact, dictate, claiming not one solitary fact first demands attention. The rest will follow in good time, when honesty is mentioned—if it can be.

THE ONE WAY TO DO IT.

The Philadelphia *Gazette*, to which we are accustomed to look as the organ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, seems to distrust that it is "indisputable" that the Erie Company have failed in their efforts to control the Fort Wayne line." Two things are stated in proof of this: first, the Erie "arrangements to build a road of its own gauge from Akron to Toledo, to be run in connection with the Michigan Southern as a through route to Chicago;" second, the attempt of Erie to "have a railroad built along the north shore of Lake Erie to Detroit, to be run in connection with the Erie and the Michigan Southern as a through route to Chicago." We are aware that the Erie line spent its money for schemes the road which were never undertaken and never intended to pass the Commissioners' Court, which they now control, to purchase a line of twenty miles on Lake Erie, a new line on the North from a city for a depot in New York city, and so on." All of which, we suppose, is rather calculated to startle in the public mind the capacity and energy of the Erie Managers, and create the impression that that road is by no means to be despised as a rival.

We are glad to hear that "the Fort Wayne line is clear of the entanglements, but cannot refrain from suggesting that the Erie, in the defiance with our great western trunk line, was not quite so sincere as appearances led some to suppose, that it had a purpose to serve, and having served it, was off to the Wabash Southern and Akron and Toledo line, with a good deal better terms for the counting on the sail between the most excellent gentlemen who fill with so much dignity the office of President of the two roads respectively. It is said that it is one of the articles in the Erie confession of faith to look one way and row another, and it is said that when Mr. Jay Gould was talking those delightful excursions with the experienced and sharp-sighted President of the Fort Wayne, he was doing this to little less than perfection. But the "Fort Wayne is clear of these entanglements" now, and we are assured by our Central authority that it is "engaged in making a through connection of its own to St. Louis, as the Fan Handle line is building one of its own via the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute route. Of course the Fort Wayne Company, under such circumstances, must provide itself with a line, and is now hoping to do so. Seeing miles of the Vandalia line are completed, and the whole line will be open for traffic early in the year 1870." Meanwhile the "great Fan Handle Route," "hearing gone to the rescue of the Fort Wayne," is pursuing its own policy, confident that the Fort Wayne will never more go consorting with the Erie, but remain content in the subordinate position to which the Central has assigned it.

One Philadelphia contemporary concludes with the following weighty important suggestions concerning the plans of the Erie Managers:

> The most dangerous movement yet made by the Erie managers is one scarcely noticed outside of the immediate parties at New York and Philadelphia. It is nothing less than the purchase of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which has been effected by the Erie Board of Directors. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad runs from Cleveland to the Ohio River, and has been a very unfortunate road for its owners. It was built at a time when money was very scarce, and the cost of construction was enormous. It has been in the hands of receivers for several years, and has been operated in the interest of the bondholders. The purchase of this road by the Erie Company is a very important step in the direction of a consolidation of the Erie and Pennsylvania Central interests. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is a long line, and has been built at a very heavy cost. It is now in the hands of the Erie Company, and will be operated in the interest of that corporation. The Erie Company has also purchased the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, which runs from Cleveland to Youngstown, and which is also in the hands of receivers. The Erie Company has also purchased the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which runs from Cleveland to Pittsburgh

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Death Chloric and the Treatment of Wounds.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

As you were foremost in calling the attention of the American public to the Earth Closet system, so you were among the earliest to call attention to the destruction of human life, and the income the prevalence of a certain fatal gangrene not only occasioned to the government of our State, but also to the community at large. Whether the remedy I am about to mention is of any importance to the country, it is just that it should be communicated as expeditiously as the system developed it possible a still greater benefit to humanity.

One of the experimental companies sent out by the Earth Closet Company was placed in the charge of Dr. Ashhurst Biddle, of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. The introduction of the system into the hospital has been for two years in constant use to about seventy patients, and has been so entirely satisfactory that it is proposed to substitute it throughout the extensive three story building in that institution.

At the time of its introduction there was lying in the ward a patient suffering from a very severe compound fracture of the thigh. The case was in a most unpromising condition, and in addition, suffering as a guide to certain fatal issues, a case of extensive gangrene had supervened. The surgeon in charge, Dr. Biddle, was about to amputate the limb, when, at the suggestion of the writer, he consented to make one more attempt to save it by the use of chloric ether. The gangrene was completely arrested, and the patient made a perfect recovery. The writer was then requested to see a case of gangrene in the same hospital, which had been pronounced incurable, and which was also about to be amputated. This case was also arrested, and the patient made a perfect recovery. The impression was, without a doubt, so complete in the early morning of a certain day, that the writer, who had been up all night, went home to bed, and slept for several hours. Upon awaking he found that the gangrene had returned, and that the patient was in a worse condition than before. The writer was then requested to see the case, and found that the gangrene had returned with the most malignant character, and that the patient was in a most critical condition. Upon inquiry, it was found that the chloric ether had been exhausted, and that the patient had been left without any. Fortunately, the writer had a bottle in his pocket, and immediately administered it. The gangrene was completely arrested, and the patient made a perfect recovery. The writer has since had occasion to use chloric ether in a number of cases of gangrene, and has never failed to arrest the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of wounds, and has found that it prevents the formation of pus, and that the wounds heal by the first intention. The writer has also used it in cases of erysipelas, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of typhoid fever, and has found that it reduces the temperature of the body, and that the patient recovers. The writer has also used it in cases of cholera, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of yellow fever, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of malarial fever, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of scarlet fever, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of measles, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of whooping cough, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of croup, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of diphtheria, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of tetanus, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of hydrophobia, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of rabies, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of glanders, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of farcy, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of anthrax, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of carbuncle, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of boil, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of abscess, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of ulcer, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of sore, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of wound, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of injury, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of accident, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of death, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of life, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of existence, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of nature, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of God, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Christ, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Holy Ghost, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Trinity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Unity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Eternity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Infinity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Absolute, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Relative, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Subjective, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Objective, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Ego, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Non-Ego, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Self, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Not-Self, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Identity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Difference, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Unity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Plurality, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Totality, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Partiality, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Universality, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Particularity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Singularity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Duality, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Trinity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quaternity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quinquenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Sexenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Septenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Octenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Novenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Denity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Undenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Duodenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Tredenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quattuordenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quindenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Sexdenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Septendenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Octodenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Novendenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Vigenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Trigenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quadragenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Quinquagenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Sexagenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Septuagenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Octogenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Nonagenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Centenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Millenity, and has found that it arrests the disease. The writer has also used it in cases of Myriaden

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SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

THE...

A. J. AT HOME.

People whose experience embraces some of the pleasantest memories of life under the attractive headlining from these rural charming title words, "at home," whichever suggestive by-name it flowers, or Jones's last "at home," or the delights of their own fireside, will be at no loss to appreciate, to their fullest extent, the emotions which must have agitated the bosom of the ex-President in rising to make his speech "at home." The fact that the occasion was not created by so much as for the ex-President, makes no perceptible difference in the result, which, by all accounts, differed but little down to the most minute details from a thousand other similar occasions. When a man has grown old in the harness, some latitude must be allowed him in resorting to his trials, his struggles, his temptations and his triumphs. Even a political opponent, be it ever so stupid, hesitates to call in question the sincerity of the hand, our not only be enclosed, but may, by a little effort, be made to yield a modicum of enjoyment. In the Ex-President's case, there must have been considerable emphasis, not to say fervor, in his opening quotation:

[illegible] a man was not cast or cast &c. &c."

We have no doubt of the satisfaction of the ex-President in making this quotation was every whit as keen as the delight of the Democratic orchids who heard it. When he spoke of his early toils, and related at length how, "step by step he had gone the official round," how Greenville gave him his first office, how "by going the round of office" he had unparalleled in history" he had never erred, no one received a single little, unmeal silence, not to say admiring, must have enveloped Mr. Jonnson "at Home." We can imagine the death-like stillness which followed the strange question: "Whom have I defrauded?"

The untutored Tennessee mind must have been moved by the solemnity of the occasion, and deeply, very deeply, impressed with the conviction that Republics are ungrateful. We have not a shadow of a doubt but his Excellency secured them and their a number of votes for any office he may choose to set himself up for in the future. The entire self-abnegation exhibited in the conclusion of his speech was remarkable; the people of Tennessee cannot permit such native modesty long unrecognized. Outside of Tennessee, and perhaps in it, there are some skeptical souls, carping critics who will refuse to accept the statement, "I feel more honor in my present position than I would feel to morrow in a reinauguration," as an honest expression of the ex-President's real sentiments. They will argue that it is to be taken in a purely Pickwickian sense, and perhaps insist that since Mr. Johnson has got at the top round of the official ladder, it would be cruel to permit him to go over the "round of official life" again simply to get at the bottom once more, especially since it is a mooted question whether in this instance the official ladder has not been inverted.

From all accounts, we are inclined to think the Johnson "at home" passed off as well as could have been expected. We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Johnson began his speech in the following words: "In appearing before you after so long an absence, the reception and cordial welcome I have received incapacitates me from giving proper expression to my emotions." The "occasion" doubtless recalled to him, as it reminds us of that other occasion when he was utterly "incapacitated from giving proper expression to his emotions."

When Don Quixote, at the close of one of his tremendous conflicts, was found in an insensible condition by his doughty squire, poor Sancho lifted up his voice and wept over the sad fate that had befallen of his master. The sufferings of Sancho Panza in this instance were not gladdened the heart of his follower by declaring that he was worthless, an ditty, are an insulted dead man." In a similar manner the hearts of the ex-President's admirers must have throbbed with unalloyed joy when in search of "There is a good deal of life in us yet. If the people of Tennessee should require my services I would not feel justified in refusing them in behalf of the public good." The acceptance of the Ex-President's generous offer will doubtless depend largely upon the Tennessee theory of "metempsychosis." If they believe in the transmigration by faith," even if their faith is no greater than a grain of mustard seed, Andrew may prepare for another "official round" but if the majority incline to the belief that justification, to be efficacious depends upon "works" his future success will not be "required."

SECESSION DEFEATED.

An exchange, commenting upon the views accredited to the President concerning the Alabama claims, employs the following language:

[illegible]

It is not probable that these views so flattering to the sentiments of any considerable portion of the American people, or of any organization worthy of notice. We merely allude to them to show wherein the grand mistake of our Minister at the Court of St. James lies. Mr. Johnson set out with the conviction that the claims of our Government against England were to be measured in the manner of the merchant who gives his customer credit to his damaged goods. In assuming this position he secured the approval of the hauling English journals, who were only too eager to admit that the losses really computed in millions and could constituted the sole claims of the American people against Great Britain. Supposing, however, the positions of the respective Governments were reversed, is it at all probable that England would have pressed the negotiations from such a standpoint? What would the English press and the English people say of the delays and procrastination of the Secretary of the United States Navy that permitted a powerful vessel to sail from our ports, built upon the construction of British commerce? What line of argument would they adopt in replying to the lame excuses of the Secretary of War that the evil was accomplished, and the commerce driven from British bottoms? Or, how would they view the conduct of those who openly extended the hand of friendship and official hospitalities to those who built and manned the vessels time waging war upon a power with which we were supposed to be friendly? They would answer that the delay of the Secretary of the Navy was wholly inexcusable. They would point to his dilatory dispatches, to the still more dilatory dispatches of the Secretary of State, and proceed to demonstrate that a deep and malignant hostility was at the bottom of their conduct. They would prove this by recounting the evidences of hostility evinced the "strong doors, not the price secured to the American carrying trade. They would reply that the weight of these grievances could not be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence, and declare, first and last, that the wrong to their national honor and the blood of those who died in consequence demanded some atonement. Who that is conversant with English history will deny this?

Mr. Johnson has been an advocate of the code of honor. All his life he has asserted that no compensation could atone for a wrong inflicted upon a man's honor. His boasted adherence to the code would compel him to shoot down a man in cold blood for a mere trifle. But when it comes to a point which concerns the honor of the nation, either owing to feebleness or perfidice, perhaps both, he proceeds to compute the damage incurred through malice and jealousy in pounds shillings, and pence. This is what we term diminished dignity.

We do not see any difficulty in the way of refusing the President's attentions to the Treaty submitted to "specific demands." Neither do we see any reason why England "cannot entertain" them. Because the American people desire to come to a thorough and equitable with the people of England in this business, it does not follow that we place ourselves in the position of "bullies" any more than it follows that once we are convinced we are misrelated "there will be but one course to take, and that will be to retract." Such sentiments are unworthy of true manhood, to say nothing of the fidelity and dignity which should characterize a citizen of the United States. It is this disposition to deny and ignore the popular sentiment upon this subject that threatens to interfere with the satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims. So much is concealed, so much has been taken for granted, and so little explicitly declared, that the restoration of international harmony is further off to-day than when our demoralized diplomat first presented himself to Lord Clarendon.

A MATTER THAT CONCERNS EVERYBODY.

What would be thought of a man who pronounced his children to make a pet of a monkey? We are tempted to ask this question for the following reasons. We have kept a list of the number of people in the country reported to have been bitten by mad dogs since the 28th of last December. The reports may or may not be correct, but we know no reason to doubt them as they come to us in Eastern and Western papers. The number reaches *one hundred and seven*, or nearly at the rate of one per day. We may safely assume that this is rather under than over the mark, simply because we are not supposed to hear of all the cases unless have occurred throughout the country. One single one in a Western city inflicted injuries upon fifteen persons before he was killed. Another in an eastern town bit seven, two of whom have since died. The number of deaths resulting from the bites of mad dogs, chronicled by our exchanges during the same period, amounts to seventeen. Here again we presume the figures are far below the actual truth. In the majority of the cases, the sufferings of the victims are reported as horrible. Two of them, a powerful man, and a mere child, were put under the influence of chloroform. In some of the cases reported, death succeeded the injuries in four days. The last case reported is that of a man in Frankfort, Kentucky, bitten in the early part of January by a dog that evinced no symptoms of hydrophobia. The wound healed up rapidly, as usual, and up to the day preceding his death, the victim had no idea of the horrible fate that had befallen him.

When we spoke of the danger incurred in handling rattlesnakes, we were thinking of the frightful deaths of three victims of hydrophobia in this city. In every instance that has come under our knowledge the sufferings of the patients were heartrending. The strongest men, in one instance, fled from the room appalled, and the patient was left alone to die on his bed. The question why death is preferable to death from the bite of a mad dog.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that an ordinance providing for the public security, commonly called the "Dog Law," fails to meet the case. It matters little to the public whether the canine species are liable to be affected most by hydrophobia in winter or summer. We see that deaths *do* result from the bites of dogs, that they occur as frequently in winter as in summer, and that the symptoms in every instance are similar. With these facts before us, it is clear to us that there is but one course to pursue. Every unmuzzled cur should be immediately killed. We would like to see the ordinance that imposed a fine upon every person who should permit his most "valuable" animal to go unmuzzled, and we would fain fine those of people who did it consonant to keep them. We estimate that the sums of cats which are to be found in every city, town and hamlet in the country are not only a great nuisance, but the source of great danger. And it argues little for our appreciation of human life when we tolerate what has at last assumed the proportions of a crime.

"FREEDOM."

In all the changes which have taken place in the country during the past eight years, and some of them have been as remarkable as the means through which they were brought about, none seems to us more striking than that which is promised us in our Indian affairs, for it is decided that we are to have one. Hitherto the management of our Indian affairs has been unworthy even the name of a system. All the evidence in our possession wrung by sheer strength of public opinion from the officers and clique controlling the Indian Bureau, demonstrates that instead of a system, the affairs of this department might properly be termed chaos. Without a shadow of authority from the people, treaties were made with this and that tribe simply for the purpose of enriching private individuals. Treaties made with one tribe were not applicable to another, no treaty seems to have been found sufficiently sound to last for a longer period than usual, save as a power. The acceptance to this rule of remodelling treaties every five years are for The subject is and has been one of the first importance to the country. Yet it is one that seems to have been wholly neglected by the great body of our representatives. Recent events, and the general desire for a reformation in our public affairs, have at last directed public attention to the urgent need of decisive action in a matter that has cost us millions upon millions.

The success of the experiment contemplated is assured, so far as honesty of purpose, enlarged and liberal views, and sound basis upon the broad teachings of humanity are concerned. No class of people can claim a stronger record for consistency, firmness, moderation and genius over-ing motives than the Quakers. Carried to its limits, their creed would prove an effectual barrier to all actions based upon animosity.

It is something worthy of note to see the prominent men who hold these humane views entering a desire to take part in the administration of our public affairs. It is still more extraordinary to note the small sum displayed by the Executive in availing himself of their services. It argues well for our future. We have confidence that the popular voice will accept their offer as a guaranty of integrity, firmness and strength, and that whatever may be the result, the branch of the public business entrusted to them will be in safe custody.

[illegible] CONTEST.

The proposed reduction in the estimates for the English navy shall considerable discussion in the navy. The reduction will close two of the six great national dock yards, Deptford and Woolwich, and throw out of employment four hundred shipwrights at the remaining four. The result will certainly deprive England of the services of two thousand shipwrights, the greater portion of whom will make their way to this country. The exponents of the measure term it economical only in name. They predict that the same skill which has built up the British navy will destroy it. They see in the future a turn of fortune which will place the English navy at the mercy of the United States. Then, they predict the English government will be eager to pay ten prices for that which they now discard.

There is some ground for this belief. The history of England furnishes abundant instances where previous similar spasmodic attempts to introduce economy produced the result predicted by the opponents of the measure brought forward by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Seventy-five years ago the English people opposed virtually every effort made by those who desired to increase the harbor defenses. Then it was ascertained that England had her bulwarks in her pennon. The mere closing of Jack Bull's fist, accompanied by a shake of his head, it was said, would be sufficient to deter any foreign power from attempting to invade the sanctity of the British soil. Suddenly a spark of war, in the shape of a cloud no larger than a man's hand, threw the Islanders into a paroxysm of alarm. Napoleon's success bodied no good to Great Britain. From right, not to say ridiculous proportions of economy, public sentiment whirled around to the most extravagant demands for fresh outlay. Every town within ten miles of the coast demanded protection. The English yeoman, bent on defending his fireside, assumed the appearance of a walking arsenal. The congenial pastimes of single stick and quoit pitching gave way to semi-weekly and not unfrequently daily drills. The only custom not interfered with seriously was that of ale drinking. If any reliance can be placed in the history of those days, the consumption of beef and ale was enormous, equal, in a pecuniary point of view, to the entire outlay incurred in preparing the island for the attack which, it is needless to say, was never seriously contemplated.

Later still, in 1848 and 1849, a similar revulsion of public opinion compelled the Government to expend millions upon millions in heaping up military stores and ordinance, which have since been pronounced inferior to American ordnance. With the memory of these experiences, it is not much wonder that the opponents of the retrenchment instituted upon by the new Ministry declare that the measure proposed is suicidal and the reverse of economical. England's power has its basis, for years, in her fleets and her dockyards. Anything which interferes with these, touches her in a vital place. If England with the most efficient navy in the world is averse to engaging in war, and solicitous for the maintenance of peace, what will she be when shorn of her greatest strength? Clearly the economy that interferes with the growth or prosperity of the navy must be regarded as a preliminary step to the patience which accompanies humility. Clip the wings of English commerce, and it is not unlikely that one long the power which is now merely averse to war, will refuse to fight, no matter what happens.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE STRUGGLE.

The struggle over the Tenure of Office Act bids fair to be protracted at least another week. The action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of the Senate and insisting on the absolute repeal of the law, by a majority of twenty-nine, gave us no surprise. However has marked well the spirit of the debate in the two branches of Congress, would have expected nothing else than that the House would stand by the original action in favor of repeal. Nor is it likely to recede at once, though it is probable that some ground of compromise will ultimately be found. Mr. Dawes, of New York, who, though a new member, is without doubt one of the ablest in either branch of Congress, defined clearly and ably the principle on which the Senate of repeal stand, to wit: That the law is in direct conflict with the Constitution, by which the President who alone can be impeached for abuse of power, is the Executive head of the nation, and that it was never contemplated that the Senate, composed of seventy members, should be a part of it; for if it alone the power, who can impeach the Senate? This is, therefore, an attempt on the part of the Senate to arrogate to itself unauthorized power, and revolutionize the government—a change subversive of the Constitution and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Here the popular branch finds solid ground whereon to plant itself, and it is evident that the speech of Mr. Dawes stiffened the backs of members not a little, by supplying logical reasoning and constitutional argument to some minds at least that before were controlled by nothing better than jealousy and antagonism, engendered by causes entirely foreign to the dispute.

The Tenure-of-Office Act was passed for a special purpose—it was in some sort a war measure. The occasion having ceased with Mr. Johnson's term, it is clear to the House of Representatives that correctly the popular judgment in insisting that the law should be repealed altogether. In the absence of any occasion, with Gen. Grant in the White House, for diminishing the powers which the Executive has exercised for nearly seventy years, there is a suspicion abroad that the determination of President Grant to use the power in behalf of great reforms, and to break up Indian, Railroad and other Rings which evolve in and around the Senate, has had something to do in stimulating that body to diminish his power, and that therefore its motive is not so elevated as the professions. Certainly no portion of the American people are making the Senate to engraft on the Government this new principle, and not one President Grant this new grant. On the contrary, the country is willing to see him have his way as fully and freely as any President has had it; at least till he has shown that his way is antagonistic to the public good. As between the President and the Senate, judging from the acts of the two in the past, and what they probably will be in the future, the clear perception of the nation is that it will be safer to allow Executive power, as in former times, to be in the hands of the President rather than to permit the Senate to have it,—in other words, the nation will feel quite as safe in the hands of the President as in the hands of the Senate, and is therefore disposed to side with the more immediate representatives of the people in favor of the absolute repeal of the law.

It would be well if Congress could understand that the people are much more concerned about what kind of men get into office than whether the Senate has little or much to say about removals and appointments. With an unseemly scramble for office going on, and while the chances are that, confined as is the President that good men only shall receive appointments, may bad ones will work themselves in, if the Senate would manifest half the zeal for a civil service bill that will aid the President in his endeavors, that they manifest in glaring restraints on him, the prospect would be more assuring for the nation. The Senate seems to think that it has demonstrated sufficiently much so that the power of the Executive should be curtailed and that of the Senate enlarged. If the past has taught any lesson whatever, it has taught none so impressive as that we need a thorough reformation of the civil service, whereby the qualifications of applicants for office will be inquired into, to the end that those only who are fully qualified will obtain office, to be held so long as the duties are properly performed. If anything can start a grey hair in the head of the nation it is this unseemly scramble and this attempt to restrain a President who is doing his best to bring the civil service up to something like a proper standard. We wish the Senate could realize that the great want of the nation lies in a Civil Service Law that will end this scramble forever. It will be of little importance how removals and appointments are made if bad and incompetent men are only kept out, and none but *good* and competent men appointed to office.

The terms of eleven State Senators expire with the present session of the Legislature. The retiring Senators are First District, part of the city of Philadelphia—Wm. McCandless, Democrat, who will probably be succeeded by a Republican. Fifth District, Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties—Wilmer Worrelson, Republican. Tenth District, Carbon, Pike and Wayne counties—Charles Brodhead, Democrat. Fifteenth District, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan counties—George D. Jackson, Democrat. Sixteenth District, Dauphin and Lebanon counties—G. Dawson Coleman, Republican. Twenty-first District, Lancaster county—Isaac Ellmaker, Democrat, and Joseph W. Fisher, Republican. Twenty-fourth District, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties—Alexander Speer, Republican. Twenty-fourth District, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties—Thos. E. Stanley, Democrat. Twenty-Sixth District, Washington and Beaver counties—Alexander W. Taylor, Republican. Thirty-eighth District, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties—James C. Brown, Republican.

The distressed condition of Cuba and the consequent convulsion of the sugar market and enormous advance in prices, have very naturally awakened a new interest in the question of home supply. The proof of last year's operations in the cane district of the South will of itself stimulate enterprise which will lead to an increased product there; but independent of this, attention is becoming turned to the importance of providing more amply against the scarcity and high prices consequent on our dependence on other countries. The production of sugar from the beet is no longer a doubtful problem. Experience has settled the question affirmatively. It has been settled that the best kits the advantage of the cane in the proportion of four to three, and it is asserted, as the result of experience, that while "on an average one hundred pounds of cane yield six pounds of crystallized sugar, and three pounds of molasses; one hundred pounds of beet root yield from six to seven pounds of sugar, and from one and a half to two and a half pounds of molasses." While the cane is grown in a limited breadth of soil, the beet is grown with ease and in prolific crops in nearly every part of the United States and most parts of Europe, and as authority states that "there is no reason why, in the course of a few years, the manufacture of beet sugar should not become an important branch of industry in the United States, and why we should not be enabled to supply our refineries with the larger portion of the sugars needed for home consumption."

It is wonderful the amount of enthusiasm that is aroused by a mere piece of bunting. Men of mature years, statesmen, philosophers, scholars and students have suffered and died following a flag. When questioned closely, these enthusiasts will tell you it is principle, and not a mere matter of silk or cotton that leads them to do and dare. So John Bull used to argue that it was a great pleasure to expend more than he realized out of the government of Canada. It was the *principle* of the thing, "you know." Now John is less eager to sustain the principles of the past. The *Times* in a late article, commenting on a North American confederation, employs the following remarkable language:

"It is none of the aim to represent this country as having established the Dominion of Canada to serve as a battle-field for Democrats and Republicans. It was founded by the Imperial Government, the Canadian people and the Imperial Parliament, in the full conviction that the Act of Confederation makes the Provinces more valuable to the Empire than they were before. If any of the people should become dissatisfied with the connection, they are entitled to a fair hearing, and if a majority of the people should demand separation, they would be entitled to it. But we do not believe that any such result will follow."

Here we have a remarkable change in the respective positions of England and the United States. It is not long since John Bull would have expended millions merely to sustain the national honor supposed to be affected by a change in the ownership or allegiance of Canada, whether the people of Canada desired it or not. Now, no matter how much England might desire it, she could not prevent the United States from taking forcible possession. Not just when we have assigned ourselves to the fact, the people of the United States in their present anxious to display their power in that way. We presume both parties are alike influenced in their decision by "principle."

We have elsewhere referred to the speech of Judge Davis, of New York, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, and said that he has no superior in either branch of Congress. This view is sustained by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows:

Then Judge Davis, of New York, took the floor, and with a clear head, a cool pulse, and the finest of temper, delivered a speech which, for logical reasoning and constitutional argument to some minds at least that before were controlled by nothing better than jealousy and antagonism, engendered by causes entirely foreign to the dispute.

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It is safe to presume that in case the Quakers undertake the management of our Indian affairs, there will be an end of secret Indian treaties, made by three and four Senators. The last treaty submitted provides for the payment of the tribe of nine millions. It is stated that the government has paid altogether upwards of *four hundred millions* in satisfaction of alleged treaty stipulations!

The action of our Legislature in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, enacting Impartial suffrage, places the Keystone State in the front rank of the great States in support of the principle of Justice, on which the measure rests. The ratification was by a strict party vote in both branches.

Mexican Anarchy.

The condition of affairs in Mexico is indeed desperate. Juarez has been opposed in every effort to relieve the necessities of the laboring and all work has ceased. None of the factories throughout the country have been in operation since Juarez came into power. Commerce is virtually dead, the principal ports are closed, and poverty and universal dependency are everywhere apparent. Such as the condition of affairs under Juarez's rule undoubtedly is, it is not probable that the success of the faction latter of which is becoming quite extensive. As it is well known, peat has been found in Canada, in the New England States, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, in many of the states mentioned, in sufficient quantities to warrant a general use for the various purposes for which it is intended, and of which we shall treat in this communication.

Peat is the spongy substance found in low swampy grounds, comprising vegetable deposits, masses and species of aquatic plants in different stages of decomposition. Where pools of water collect, the soil being retentive, and the water not being absorbed, stagnation and the surface evaporation be not two great, forms a pond. Aquatic plants make their appearance, and by reproduction gradually approach the center, until the whole water surface becomes covered. This process continues and in course of time when several races or layers of these have succeeded one another, and the pond and lake filled up, there remain the roots, and around the decaying stems, a spongy mass results, which is well calculated for the propagation of mosses. Under a constant supply of moisture, these various species continue to thrive, luxuriate, and by progressive growth, more or less rapid according to temperature, ultimately give rise to a composition in every respect similar to that constituting a Peat-bog. The definition of peat given by the celebrated English geologist Lyell, is, that it is the first stage of a progressive vegetable substance to that of a mineral substance, and in the Geological report of the State of Pennsylvania, published in 1858, peat-bogs are defined as nothing but beds of coal, not entirely ripe or burned out, and from an analyzation of various species of peat found in different parts of the United states it is ascertained that they contain a large amount of substances so similar to those found in the anthracite coal that they may safely considered the basis of coal formation.

Pennsylvania, like Ohio, has opened up but few peat beds, and in the former State where coal is so abundant, cheap, and easily mined, it has been overlooked for heating purposes, and its numerous other advantages. For the use of peat above all other fuel in the manufacturing of Iron and Steel, a more ideal cleaned from practical men will be interesting to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. The peat-bogs of Pennsylvania are composed of over seventy species of mosses, of which *sphagnum*, seven species of ferns, twenty species of palm-trees, reeds, and other species of moisture growing plants, and are now estimated by a competent judge of such matters, instead of recently. Dean was guilty of inflicting some prison rule, reported to be a trivial matter, One of the keepers ordered him to punishment for the slightest fault of any poor convict, who was really ill, plead for time, and at the last moment begged his tormentors to postpone his punishment until the physician could be called. The brutes who had him in their power paid no attention to his supplications. He was subjected to the punishment awarded him by the miserable wretch who conceived his slightest wish sufficient law for his every whim, and died a few hours after. Is it any wonder we hear of revolts and murders in an institution in which the officers appear to have discarded the last sentiment of humanity? When will our Legislatures learn that punishment does not always lead to reformation?

That was a very pretty address Mrs. Wilbour delivered before the New York Sorosis upon the occasion of Mrs. Croly's elevation to the Presidency of the Association, much more sensible and practical than Mr. Parton's address of many men who plume themselves upon their elegance and imagery. For a purely rose-colored occasion, we think it one of the most appropriate we have seen, and we cannot bring ourselves to say work woman's ship we have come across lately. We find no fault with the poetry, that is acceptable, but we don't like that simile's making the mind of a cultivated woman analogous to a cornfield, to an undiscovered port." If the Sorosis has not made up its mind where it is "going for to go," we would prefer to think it is on a practical track and has avoided for the compass. No amount of lilies, rose-water, bird-songs or breezes will tempt us to engage in untried experiments simply because they are "antique." There is nothing like actual reckoning.

The enterprising citizens of Chicago are discussing the propriety of forming a Fire Insurers' association, for the purpose of "securing a frequent interchange of sentiments and views, not only among its own members, but with the insurers of other cities." We have no doubt that once the organization is perfected, the proverbial energy and sagacity of the business men of Chicago will be displayed in a new and unique phase. We are tempted to inquire why Pittsburgh, with its multifarious manufacturing interests, should not set other cities an example in this matter, instead of patiently following after others at the eleventh hour. It is not creditable to us as a people to *follow* where we might lead.

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A citizen of Mitchell, Indiana, has been in the habit of flogging his son, aged seven, with clubs and thorn-bushes in such a manner as to lacerate the little fellow's flesh. One day he kicked the boy into the fire. He was arrested and jailed. The citizens took him from the prison afterwards, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree, and then proceeded to apply the lash to his person seventy-five lashes, leaving him in a worse condition than his child. They are in the habit of doing some pretty bad things in Indiana, but this is not the worst thing they have done.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper says: "We deem the present the proper time to state that we are decidedly in favor of the passage of the bill making it it legal for any person to occupy the sidewalk for the sale of meat, vegetables, &c. We occupy three stores for our business, and owns the property on North second street, and believe that, with the suppression of this nuisance, Second street would recover a large portion of the trade that has been diverted to localities where it does not exist." The same is as applicable to Pittsburgh as Philadelphia, and we print them because they are.

It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people have been driven out of New York by high rents during the past year. Of course, the public-spirited people of that city are not inclined to pass lightly over a matter that has to do directly with the material and commercial growth of Gotham. They complain loudly against the suicidal course pursued by the landlords, whose exorbitant demands have prevented the census bureau from swelling the figures of the population to a round million. The Gothamites, we regret to say, are not the only ones who have suffered during the past two years from this cause.

The people of Georgia and Kentucky might learn a wisdom from the action of the Governor of Arkansas in recommending the re-establishment of the Court of Claims; also the passage of a bill making State bonds receivable for all taxes, in consequence of which we are informed that State bonds selling at from sixty-five to ninety cents. The same rule would work wonders in Kentucky and Georgia. The moment laws are enforced, and a disposition to pay is manifested, the financial troubles of each of these will be restored, and everybody will be gainers.

The Superintendent of the New York Board of Health has undertaken a decisive and important reform. He has determined that the hordes of cellars, rather sinks of misery, disease and infamy, such as only a policeman, philanthropist, pick-pocket or prostitute would choose to enter, shall be vacated. To this end a "special visitor" has been appointed, who will report such cellars as come under the head of "utterly intenable," when the sanitary managers will be carried out in time to prevent interference with the health of the city in the sanitary months.

The inventors and venders of patent medicines are in a fair way to be attended to in New York. A bill has been drawn up by the Committee on Public Health, providing for a commission, consisting of three persons, whose duty it shall be to inspect all patent medicines, ascertain their ingredients, and report the same annually to the Legislature and to the State Medical Society. Hereafter, if the citizens of New York desire to dose themselves to death, they must be guided by the books.

The selection of Moses H. Grinnell for the collectorship and A. B. Cornell for the Surveyorship of New York are generally received as in every respect first rate. The *Sun* insists that in the first "the Radicals, headed by Mr. Greeley, have met with a defeat, and it is evident that in filling the Surveyorship the President had his own way, as he did in making the Philadelphia appointments. In both instances the feelings of certain "distinguished politicians" were lacerated, so that it is not expected that they will ever be healed.

PEAT AS A FUEL.

The Peat Beds of Pennsylvania—Its elements and Chemical Products—Charcoal from Peat—Peat in the Manufacture of Iron—For Puddling and Smelting ores—Examples given—Peat for other Purposes—Its great Value in the Mechanic arts—Peat in Ohio—Experiments to be Made in Cleveland.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The high price of fuel for manufacturing purposes, as well as for family use in this section of country, has turned the attention of the public towards the use of peat, which is being extensively discovered in many parts of this State, and which it is thought, will eventually supercede the use of coal and wood, the latter of which is becoming quite scarce. As it is well known, peat has been found in Canada, in the New England States, in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, in many of the states mentioned, in sufficient quantities to warrant a general use for the various purposes for which it is intended, and of which we shall treat in this communication.

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The Republicans of Bedford county, by the Crawford county system, nominated on Monday the following ticket: For senator George Shoenberger, Esq., of Bedford; for Assembly, Jas. Mellon, Esq., for Sheriff, Wm. Dibert; for Prothonotary, J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq. The foregoing were the only candidates voted for, and the ticket was elected by a majority of 1,500. The following nominations: For Treasurer, Wm. Phillips, of Bedford township; Commissioner, James Fink of Hopewell township; Director of the Poor, E. S. Judd of Schellsburg; Coroner, A. S. Smith of St. Clairsville borough; Auditor, J. P. Williams, of South Woodberry township. Chairman of County Committee, W. F. Sams, of Bedford borough; Secretary, S. J. Jordan.

We all the essentials things in this world cluster in an unfortunate way to be based upon the slightest tenure, Shakspeare was a great playwright. So was Sterne, and "with whom lies things, it now seems, were all alike." Whether Bacon did or did not been informed exactly who should be credited with the authorship of the Vicar of Wakefield, and it seems we have all been laboring under a delusion in crediting Sterne with the origin of "Tristram Shandy." Now, however, we are informed by a learned Rosicrucian, had some little talent, but his brother John, who lived and died in Quebec, had more. It is to this latter that we are indebted for Wasely Novels. Well, we are glad it was in the family, at any rate.

A citizen of Mitchell, Indiana, has been in the habit of flogging his son, aged seven, with clubs and thorn-bushes in such a manner as to lacerate the little fellow's flesh. One day he kicked the boy into the fire. He was arrested and jailed. The citizens took him from the prison afterwards, stripped him naked, tied him to a tree, and then proceeded to apply the lash to his person seventy-five lashes, leaving him in a worse condition than his child. They are in the habit of doing some pretty bad things in Indiana, but this is not the worst thing they have done.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper says: "We deem the present the proper time to state that we are decidedly in favor of the passage of the bill making it it legal for any person to occupy the sidewalk for the sale of meat, vegetables, &c. We occupy three stores for our business, and owns the property on North second street, and believe that, with the suppression of this nuisance, Second street would recover a large portion of the trade that has been diverted to localities where it does not exist." The same is as applicable to Pittsburgh as Philadelphia, and we print them because they are.

It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people have been driven out of New York by high rents during the past year. Of course, the public-spirited people of that city are not inclined to pass lightly over a matter that has to do directly with the material and commercial growth of Gotham. They complain loudly against the suicidal course pursued by the landlords, whose exorbitant demands have prevented the census bureau from swelling the figures of the population to a round million. The Gothamites, we regret to say, are not the only ones who have suffered during the past two years from this cause.

The people of Georgia and Kentucky might learn a wisdom from the action of the Governor of Arkansas in recommending the re-establishment of the Court of Claims; also the passage of a bill making State bonds receivable for all taxes, in consequence of which we are informed that State bonds selling at from sixty-five to ninety cents. The same rule would work wonders in Kentucky and Georg